

Ferments- Keys to the Mysteries of Life

SOV/29-59-3-16/23

A. Ye Danilevskiy in the last century. This discovery was of principal importance and formed the basis of a number of investigations in the field of albumin synthesis. A special feature of ferments is their sensitivity to temperature, especially to high temperatures (70-80°). Each ferment has a so-called optimum temperature which favors its activity. In addition, they are sensitive to acids and alkalis. Each ferment has an effect on a definite substrate or on a special kind of chemical bonds in the molecule. This exclusive selectivity of ferments is not only important to biologists and physicians, but it is also extraordinarily important in commercial chemistry to make proper use of this selectivity. In order to obtain catalysts without secondary effects, the basis of the selectivity of ferments must be clearly understood. Therefore it was necessary to study the structure of ferment albumins. They were separated in pure state from various organs and tissues, which proved to be very difficult. Recently it was possible to obtain a number of ferments in absolutely pure state and to investigate their structure. It was shown that the peculiar components of which the albumin is made up are so-called amino acids. More than twenty different amino acids are already known of which the

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albumin is composed. One of the most important achievements during the last years is the statement that the specificity of ferment albumins depends on the order of amino acids which form the peptide chain. Further, it was found that the specificity of a ferment depends on an active center of a smaller section of the peptide chain with a characteristic order of amino acids. Yet there is no rule without exception of which some cases are indicative where one and the same ferment exercises influence upon various chemical substances. It was found that ferment activity is increased or lowered by the action of some very simple chemical compounds. The activating or paralyzing substances can be very specific. These phenomena play an important part in the living organism since there is a number of ferments in the body which become active only under certain conditions. This was demonstrated for the first time by I. P. Pavlov and his students with the example of digestive ferments. Since virtually all animal and plant tissues contain ferments, all organic albumins may be assumed to be ferments. This is confirmed by a discovery of the Soviet scientists V. A. Engel'gardt and M. N. Lyubimova, who found that the muscular myosin is a ferment. The individual ferments differ insofar as they are simple and

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complex ferments. Modern science makes use of ferments in various fields. There are 6 figures.

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ASATIANI, V.S., prof. (Tbilisi)

Enzymes. Zdorov'e 5 no.2:9-11 F '59.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN GruzSSR.
(ENZYMES)

ASATIANI, V.

Molecules of life. Znan.sila 34 no.2:11-13 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
(DIGESTIVE FERMENTS)

ASATIANI, V.S.; PICHKHAYA, T.P.; AGEYEV, A.K.; KESKLIDZE, O.V.; PRUDZE, T.V.

Some indicators of blood composition in the lower apes. Biul. eksp.
biol. med. 47 no.2:69-73 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz Tbilisskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deyatvitel'nym
chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

(BLOOD,

chem. in lower monkeys, comparison with human standards (Rus))
(MONKEYS,

blood chem. in lower monkeys, comparison with human stan-
dards (Rus))

ASATIANI, V.S. (Tbilisi)

Use of enzymes in the study of biological materials. Usp.sovr.biol.
48 no.1:37-58 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(BIOCHEMISTRY)
(ENZYMES)

ASATIANI, V.S.

Use of ferment in analyzing biological material. Analele
biol 14 no.1:120-144 Ja-Mr '60.

ASATIANI, Vladimir Samsonovich; KOMETIANI, P.A., akademik, red.; VOLKOVA,
I.I., red.izd-va; SORIN, G.Z., tekhn.red.

[Biological tables] Biologicheskie tablitsy. Tbilisi, Izd-vo
Akad.nauk Gruzinskoi SSR. Pt.1. 1960. 422 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Kometiani).
(BIOCHEMISTRY--LABORATORY MANUALS)

ASATIANI, Vladimir Samsonovich, akademik; STAROSTENKOVA, M.M., red.;
SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry of the blood] Khimiia krovi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie,"
1961. 46 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politi-
cheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.Biologija i meditsina, no.5)
(MIRA 14:2)

1. AN Gruzinskoy SSSR (for Asatiani).
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

ASATIANI, V. S., ANASAHVILI, A. Ts., AGEYeva, A. K., KEKELIDZE, O.V., KITIYA, T.D.,
KORDZAKHIYA, T. P., KUNCHULIYA, V. G., PRUIDZE, T. V., TSULEYSKIRI, G. V., PICHKHAYA, T.P.,
(USSR).

The Effect of the Mountainous Climate on Biochemical Aspects of Human Blood.

report presented at the 5th Int'l.
Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961.

← ASATIANI, V.S.; KAKABADZE, Dzh.N., red. izd-va; BOKERIYA, E.,
tekhn. red.

[Biological tables] Biologicheskie tablitsy. Tbilisi, Izd-vo
AN Gruzinskoi SSR. Pt.2. 1961. 326 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(BIOCHEMISTRY)

TARKHANOV, I.R. [deceased]; SAAKASHVILI, M.G., prof.; GEDEVANISHVILI, D.M., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki, otv. red.; ASATIANI, V.S., red.; ZHGENTI, V.K., red.; ZURABASHVILI, A.D., red.; KAVTARADZE, P.P., red.; ERISTAVI, K.D., akademik, prof., red.; TSULUKIDZE, A.P., red.; TATISHVILI, I.Ya., red.; KUTATELADZE, I.G., red.; VANIDZE, TS.V., red. izd-va; KHUNDADZE, Z., tekhn. red.

[Selected writings] Izbrannye sochineniya. Tbilisi, Gos. izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo," 1961. 393 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Gedevanishvili). 2. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Eristavi). (Physiology)

ASATIANI, V.S., prof.

Chemistry of the blood. Zdorov'e S no.6:4-6 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR.
(BLOOD)

GELBAKHIANI, P.G.; ASATIANI, V.S., red.; YANKOSHVILI, TS.A., red. izd-va;

[Medicinal resources of Georgia] Lekarstvennye bogatstva Gruzii.
Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, 1961 77 p.

l. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for
Gelbakhiani).

(MIRA 15:12)

(GEORGIA--BOTANY, MEDICAL)

ASATIANI, Vladimir Samsonovich; VOLKOVA, I.P., red.izd-va;
DZHAPARIDZE, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Biological tables] Biologicheskie tablitsy. Tbilisi,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk Gruzinskoi SSR. No.3. 1962. 366 p.
(MIRA 16:7)
(HISTOCHEMISTRY).

LITANISHVILI, Vakhtang Borisovich; ASATIANI, V.S., akademik, red.

[Essays on clinical biochemistry] [Ocherki po klinicheskoi
biokhimii. Tbilisi, Izd-vo AN Gruz.SSR] 1963. 374 p.
[In Georgian]
(MIRA 17:5)

ASATIANI, Vladimir Samsonovich; BAGRATIONI, E.S., red.

[Biochemical analysis] Biokhimicheskii analiz. 2., perer.
izd. Tbilisi, Izd-vo "TSodna" Pt.1. Sec.2. 1964. 292 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

ASATIANI, V.S.

[Biological tables] Biologicheskie tablitsy. Tbilisi,
Metsnireba. Pt.4. 1964. 372 p. (MIRA 18:7)

ASATIANI, Vladimir Samsonovich, akademik; NIKOLAYEV, V.R., red.

[Taking medicine...] Prinimaia lekarstva... Moskva,
Znanie, 1966. 31 p. (Narodnyi universitet: Fakul'tet
zdrorov'ia, no.2) (MIRA 19:1)

1. AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Asatiani).

ASATIANI, Vladimir Samsonovich; MIKHLIN, E.D., red.

[New methods of biochemical photometry] Novye metody
biokhimicheskoi fotometrii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 542 p.
(MIRA 13:7)

ASATIANI, Vladimir Samsonovich, akademik; SOROKO, Ya.I., red.;
RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Man in the mountains] Chelovek v gorakh. Moskva, Izd-
vo "Znanie," 1964. 37 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike
VIII Seriia: Biologija i meditsina, no.5) (MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Asatiani).

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S/078/61/006/007/001/014
B107/B217

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AUTHORS: Khachishvili, V. I., Mozdokeli, T. G., Smolyar, B. Ya.,
Asatiani, Ya. V.

TITLE: Production of elementary boron by reducing boron trifluoride
with metallic sodium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 7, 1961, 1493-1496

TEXT: A method of producing pure elementary boron was developed by reacting boron trifluoride and metallic sodium at 600°C. A sodium excess is decomposed with alcohol or ammonium chloride solution; sodium fluoride and impurities are extracted by washing with hydrochloric acid and water. The boron thus obtained is a dark-brown amorphous powder, the density of the discharged material is 0.2 - 0.25 g/cm³. At room temperature, it absorbs up to 12% by weight. The apparatus used is schematically shown: Metallic sodium is molten in the tank (1) which is heated up to 105°C, then, the tank is filled with dry nitrogen. Boron trifluoride from the cylinder (10) is condensed in the capturing vessels (9) and (11) by cooling with liquid oxygen, the non-condensed gases escape toward the

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Production of elementary ...

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vacuum pump (19) which maintains a vacuum of 10^{-3} mm Hg. The process is controlled by a manometer (8). The steel reaction vessel (4) is in the furnace (6) the lateral walls of which are protected by a separate partition (5). The vessel contains the reaction cylinder (3); a high-pressure valve of stainless steel (2) is the connecting piece with the tank (1), the pipes (14) of copper and (15) of stainless steel as well as the sylphon with the reducing piece (13) are the connecting pieces with the boron trifluoride cylinders. The air contained in the vessel is sucked off by the copper pipe (16) and the copper (18). After evacuation of the plant, the vessel is heated to 600°C and boron fluoride passed through the spiral copper pipe (12) and the sylphon valve of copper (7) at a pressure of 500 mm Hg and a rate of 5 l/min. A valve regulates the addition of liquid sodium. Pressure varies between 400 and 500 mm Hg during the reaction. To terminate the process, first sodium addition is stopped, boron fluoride, however, furthermore introduced until it starts condensing in the cooling vessel (11). The vessel is left cooling, filled with dry nitrogen and then opened. The small amounts of unreacted sodium are separated by washing with unhydrous ethyl alcohol or ammonium chloride solution under nitrogen. Coagulation of the very fine-dispersed

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Production of elementary ...

boron (0.5% ammonium chloride solution, 80°C) is important for the further treatment. Subsequently, sodium fluoride is extracted. Experiments at 600 and 850°C showed that at 850°C losses are caused by very fine-dispersed boron and the formation of sodium fluoborate. Moreover, impurities caused by the material of the apparatus are less high at 600°C. The purity of boron prepared at 600°C was the following: coarse-grained part with 99.5% B, 0.2% Si, traces of Mg and Na; fine-grained part with 93% B, 2.0% Si, 0.2% Fe, 0.13% Mg, 0.6% Al, 0.16% Ca, traces of sodium. The authors thank I. G. Gverdtsitel' and Ye. Ye. Baron' for discussion, A. L. Sokolova for his assistance in analyzing. A. V. Topchiyev is mentioned. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 25 references: 16 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: H. C. Cowan. Nucl. Engr., 4, II (1959); B. H. Danziger. Ind. Eng. Chem., 47, 1495 (1955); C. H. Chilton. Chem. Engineering., 5, 148 (1957); J. S. Spevack. U. S. Patent, v. 2, 685, 501 (1954).

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1960.

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KUPRIANOVA, L.A.; ASATKINA, A.F.

Activities of the Palynological Commission of the All-Union
Botanical Society from May 1956 through May 1959. Bot. zhur.
45 no.3:463-466 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,
Leningrad.
(Palynology)

[Original journal checked. D. F. ASATKINA did
sign the article, but Ye. F. ASATKINA is
mentioned as Sec. of the Com. A.F. is a
possible migrant.] Ce : 29.5/61

AGRANOVSKAYA, I.A.; ASATKINA, Ye.E.; BOYTSOVA, Ye.P.; BOCHARNIKOVA, A.D.; BOYTSEL', Z.A.; IVANOVA, Ye.A.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.A.; KLIMKO, S.A.; KRUCHININA, N.V.; Malyasova, Ye.S.; MARKOVA, L.G.; MARTYNOVA, Z.I.; POKROVSKAYA, I.M.; POLUKHINA, V.A.; ROMANOVSKAYA, G.M.; SAMIGULINA, Ye.P.; SEDOVA, M.A.; SIGOVA, N.N.; STEL'MAK, N.K.; PERLIN, S.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Atlas of Oligocene spore and pollen complexes in various regions of the U.S.S.R] Atlas oligotsenovykh sporovo-pyl'tsevykh kompleksov razlichnykh raionov SSSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gologii i okhrane nedr. 1956. 312 p. (Leningrad, Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Materialy, no.16) (MLRA 10:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut Ministerstva gologii i okhrany nedr SSSR. (for Asatkina, Boytsova, Kalashnikova, Kruchinina, Pokrovskaya, Romanovskaya, Sedova, Stel'mak).
2. Yushno-Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Sigova)
3. Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Agranovskaya, Bocharnikova, Martynova, Polukhina, Samigulina).
4. Trest "Zapsibneftegeologiya" (for Boytsel', Ivanova, Klimko, Markova).
5. Geograficheskiy fakul'tet Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Malyasova) (Pollen, Fossil) (Spores (Botany), Fossil)

AGRANOVSKAYA, I.A.; ALYUSHINSKIY, Yu.A.; ASATKINA, Ye.F.; BOYTSOVA, Ye.P.;
BOCHARNIKOVA, A.D.; VOLEVODOVA, Ye.; GROMOVA, N.S.; ZAUYSER, V.V.;
MARTYNOVA, Z.I.; PANNOVA, L.A.; POKROVSKAYA, I.M.; ROMANOVSKAYA, G.M.;
SEDOVA, M.A.; STEL'MAK, N.K.; KHAYKINA, S.L.; EDKL'SHTEYN, L.I.
[deceased]; MAKRUSHIN, V.A.; tekhn.red.

[Atlas of upper Cretaceous, Paleocene and Eocene spore and pollen
complexes in certain regions of the U.S.S.R.] Atlas verkhnemelovykh,
paleotsenovykh i eotsenovykh sporovo-pyl'tsevykh kompleksov nekotorykh
raionov SSSR. Leningrad. 1960, 574 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologi-
cheskii institut. Trudy, vol.30). (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut
Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Alyushinskiy, Asatkina,
Boytsova, Gromova, Panova, Pokrovskaya, Romanovskaya, Sedova, Stel'mak,
Edkl'shteyn). 2. Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva
geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Agranovskaya, Bocharnikova, Marty-
nova). 3. Severo-Vostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva
geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Volevodova, Khaykina). 4. Lenin-
gradskiy filial Gidroproyekta Ministerstva elektrostantsiy (for Zauyer).
(Palynology)

IMANGALIYEV, A., gornyy inzh.; ASATOV, S.K., gornyy inzh.

Variation in the chamber-pillar method using strip-mining type equipment. Gor. zhur. no.4:26-30 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Skakhta No.51 Dzhezkazganskogo rudnika.
(Mining engineering)

GABRIELYAN, A.A.; ASRATIAN, V.P.; ASATRYAN, A.A.

Geomorphology of the western Vayk (Daralages) [in Armenian with summaries in Russian and English]. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Est. nauki no.1: 37-46 '47. (MLRA 9:8)
(Daralages Range--Physical geography)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102320012-0

ASATRYAN, A.A.

Importance of nummulites for the stratigraphy of Tertiary sediments in Armenia. Trudy Arm.geol.upr. no.1:141-146 '57.
(MIRA 12:1)
(Armenia--Nummulites)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102320012-0"

*EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.3 Vol.12/4 Endocrinology April 58
6527494 R.D.*

677. A STUDY OF THE THYROID FUNCTION BY MEANS OF I¹³¹ (Russian text) -
Asatryan A. B. - TRUD. PERVOI ZAKAVK. KONFERENTSII PO MED.
RADIOL. 1956 (218-224)

A group of 500 persons was investigated, consisting of clinically healthy persons and patients suffering from various diseases of the thyroid gland, hypertensive disease, infective polyarthritis, diabetes etc. Increased thyroid activity as shown by excessive accumulation of I¹³¹ in the gland was observed in hypertensive disease (108 cases) and in infective polyarthritis. Out of 30 diabetics 14 showed an increased and 6 a lowered thyroid activity. The rate of accumulation of I¹³¹ was different in different diseases. Twenty-four hr. after the administration of I¹³¹ the following proportions of it found their way into the gland: in hyperthyroidism and thyrotoxicosis 40-78%, in hypothyroidism 2-10%, in infective polyarthritis 21-48%, in hypertensive disease 12-44%, in diabetes 11.5-55.3%, and in clinically healthy people 15-25%.

(S)

ASATRYAN, D.G.; FEL'DMAN, A.G.

Functional adjustment of the nervous system in controlling movements
or preserving stationary posture. Biofizika 10 no.5:837-846 '65.
(MIR 18:10)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

ASATRYAN, E.V.; BABAYAN, A.A.

Spotted wilt of tobacco in the Armenian S.S.R. Izv. AN Arm. SSSR.
(MIRA 16:2)
Biol. nauki 15 no. 8:57-64 Ag '62.

1. Institut zemledeliya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva
Armyanskoy SSR.
(ARMENIA—TOBACCO—DISEASES AND PESTS)

MARDZHANYAN, G.M.; ASATRYAN, E.V.; MARKOSYAN, A.R.; UST'YAN, A.K.;
AVRAMENKO, I.D., kand. biolog. nauk (Gomel'); MISKO, L.A.;
AGAFONOVA, Z.Ya., kand. biolog. nauk; ABBASOV, Ya.M., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik; SADYKHOV, D.M., aspirant

Brief information. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.10:
55-57 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Armyanskiy institut zemledeliya (for Mardzhanyan, Asatryan,
Markosyan, Ust'yan). 2. Poltavskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy
institut (for Misko). 3. Kurskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya
opytnaya stantsiya (for Agafonova). 4. Azerbaydzhanskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopkovodstva, Kirovabad
(for Abbasov). 5. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy (for
Sadykhov).

ASATRYAN, K., inzh.

New technology of manufacturing molds for coil casting. Prom.Arm.
5 no.1:36-38 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Armenia—Molding (Founding))

MINASYAN, G.A., dotsent; ASATRYAN, K.V., starshiy prepodavatel'; ARUTYUNIAN,
G.A., starshiy prepodavatel'

Some data on dynamometry with indices for the force and static
tolerance. Trudy Erev.med.inst. no.11:183-188 '60.

1. Iz kafedry fizicheskogo vospitaniya, lechebnoy fizkul'tury i
vrachebnogo kontrolya (zav. kafedroy - dotsent G.A.Minasyan)
Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(DYNAMOMETER)

AKMAYEVA, S.; ASATRYAN, L.

Reducing molybdenum losses in copper concentrates at the Dastakert
Ore-Dressing Plant. Prom.Arm. 4 no.8:67-68 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut
Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR.
(Dastakert--Ore dressing) (Molybdenum)

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S/196/62/000/003/012/012

E194/E155

11800

AUTHOR:

Asatryan, S.

TITLE:

Painting in an electrostatic field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no.3, 1962, 24, abstract 3 K129. (Ayastani
ardyunaberutyuny, no.6, 1961, 39-42 (Arm.));
(Prom-st' Armenii, no.6, 1961, 33-35 (Russian)).TEXT: In the Yerevanskiy chasovoy zavod (Yerevan Clock
Factory) the clock frames and casings are painted with
electrostatic equipment using spinning-cup atomisers with an
operating voltage up to 140 kV and a rated load current of 5 mA.
The equipment consists of: (1) a painting chamber with
atomisers; (2) a chain conveyor with rotating supports;
(3) a radiation drying chamber; (4) a supply source type 8-140-5
(V-140-5) with valve type KP-220 (KR-220) and 'variator' type
auto-transformer which controls the voltage in the range 0-140 kV;
and (5) a ventilation system. The atomisers are mounted on
insulating supports which slope at various angles. The atomised
cups have sharp edges and are connected to the negative pole of

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X

ASATRYAN, S. A.

Manvelyan, M. G. and Asatryan, S. A. "The question of aluminum oxide concentration of nepheline-syenite rock," Izvestiya (Akad. nauk Arm. SSR), Fiz-matem, yestestv. i tekhn. nauki, 1948, No. 3, p. 208-12 -- Summary in Armenian -- Bibliog: 5 items

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102320012-0

DOLABCHYAN, Z.L.; KUZNETSOVA, M.M.; SAFARYAN, A.Kh.; ASATRYAN, S.I.

Types of the electromechanical activity of the heart in mitral stenosis. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 17 no⁷ 37-43 Jl '64.

1. Institut kardiologii i serdechnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.
(MIRA 17:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102320012-0"

ARAKELYAN, A.; ASATRYAN, V.

Lightweight concrete based on separator slag of the Karmrashen deposit. Prom.Arm. 5 no.9:32-34 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Armyanskiy institut stroitel'nykh materialov sooruzheniy. (Karmrashen Region--Slag) (Lightweight concrete)

ARAKELYAN, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ASATRYAN, V., inzh.

Rolling slag fillers from Sisian and Ginuayr deposits in
drums without balls. Prom.Arm. 7 no.1:58-60 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:4)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000102320012-0

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000102320012-0"

FAREKHOV, I.A.; BALAYAN, A.M.; AGATRYAN, V.G.

Investigating basic parameters of the cathodic protection of
St-3 carbon steel in acetic acid. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekhn.
nauk 18 no.3:59-63 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kirovakanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
khimii Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.

KATS, Ya.G.; MARTYNOVA, M.V.; USPENSKIY, Ye.P.; ASATULLAYEV, N.R.;
YURINA, A.L.

Jivet and Upper Devonian sediments in the western margins of
the Chigiztau. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 7 no.4:
23-24 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Moskovskiy geologorazved-
dochnyy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze i Tsentral'no-Kazakhstanskoye
geologicheskoye upravleniye.

ASATULLAYEV, N.R.; BELYAKOV, L.V.; DOROKHOV, I.L.; ZHURAVLEV, B.Ya.; KATS,
Ya.G.; MIKHAYLOV, A.Ye.; TIKHOMIROV, V.G.; USPENSKIY, Ye.P.

Tectonics of the convergence zone of structures in the Chingiztau and
Lake Balkhash region (central Kazakhstan). Sov. geol. 8 no.4:90-102
Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy
universitet.

1. ASATUR, K. G.
 2. USSR (600)
 4. Water Hammer
 7. Characteristics of differential equations of water hammer. Gidr. stroi. 22, No. 2, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

ASATUR, K.G.

Irregular motion of underground water flowing toward a reservoir.
Dokl. AN SSSR 95 no.2:233-236 Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:3)
(Water, Underground)

AUTHOR:

ASATUR,K.G., GERONT'YEV,V.I. (Leningrad) PA - 3085
Concerning the Investigation of Unflooded Beams with the Help of the
High-Velocity Films Method. (Ob issledovaniu rezatoplennykh struy
metodom skorostnoy kinos'yemki, Russian)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestia Akad.Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekhn. 1957, Vol 21, Nr 3, pp 164-167
(U.S.S.R.)

Received: 6 / 1957

Reviewed: 7 / 1957

ABSTRACT:

The resolving power of the film apparatus is of importance when filming processes contributing to the determination of the structure of a ray with high speed. Frequency must, however, be so great that the pictures do not become blurred. It is first established that the frequency necessary for a clear picture field is dependent on the velocity of the beam. This condition for a clear (not blurred) picture

field reads: $v < \frac{cdn}{ac}$. v denotes the true velocity of the beam, c is the logarithm for sharp focussing, d is the true diameter of the beam, n is the frequency, a is the intensity of the beam picture on the picture field, α is the illumination coefficient. In practice it is recommended to take $c = 0.1 - 0.2$ mm and $\alpha = 0.4 - 0.8$ mm. The experiments described were carried out at the Leningrad Institute of Mining and in the Laboratory for Hydromechanization (both belonging to the State University of Leningrad). According to the structural

Card 1/2

PA - 3085

Concerning the Investigation of Unflooded Beams with the Help of the High-Velocity Film Method.

elements of the beam it was possible to determine its velocity and the distribution of the velocity according to the ray cross section. The velocity distribution in the cross section of an unflooded beam in an interval of $150 \pm 200 d_0$ from the rim of the optical sight is very close to a uniform distribution. d_0 is the diameter of the optical sight. The velocities in this cross section are differentiated hardly at all from those found according to the TORRICELLI formula which is based on the low degree of influence of air resistance. (4 Illustrations and 2 Citations from Slav Publications).

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Mining Institute
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: 16.7.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

ASATUR, K.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Calculating hydraulic impact allowing for frictional forces. Gidr.
stroj. 26 no.3:44-47 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Hydraulics)

SOV/24-58-7-21/36

AUTHOR: Asatur, K.G. (Leningrad)

TITLE: On the Frontal Values of the Unreflected Wave of an Instantaneous Hydraulic Shock (O lobovykh znacheniyakh neotrazhennoy vclny mgnovenennogo gidravlicheskogo udara)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7, pp 117 - 119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a pipeline of constant diameter and with walls of a homogeneous material of uniform thickness, in the absence of friction, an instantaneous change of conditions of the input causes propagation through the entire length of the pipe of a shock wave without decrease in its amplitude, and also a pressure wave whose value is calculated by the well-known Zmitkovskiy formula (Eq 1). This result completely solves the problem of an instantaneous shock in a pipeline of infinite length. Eq (1) remains in force for frontal values of the pressure wave when friction following quadratic or any other law is taken into account (Ref 2) but the amplitude of the wave depends on the section and the frontal value of the discharge wave is determined from Eq (4). Following the recommendation in Ref 3 to use the

Card 1/3

SOV/24-58-7-21/36

On the Frontal Values of the Unreflected Wave of an Instantaneous
Hydraulic Shock

characteristics of the differential equations in the solution of hydraulic shock problems it appears that it is possible to obtain new data on the frontal values of the unreflected wave of an instantaneous shock. Zhukovskiy's formula for the frontal values of the pressure wave is generalised to the case of a pipeline with variable properties both with and without friction. By way of example the case of a conical pipeline is considered.

Card 2/3

SOV/24-58-7-21/36

On the Frontal Values of the Unreflected Wave of an Instantaneous
Hydraulic Shock

There are 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet and
1 German.

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1958

Card 3/3

ASATUR, K.G.

Study of the kinematics of a free, non-submerged jet. Zap. LGI
41 no.1:52-61 '59. (MIRA 16:5)
(Jets--Fluid dynamics) (Hydraulic mining)

MAKSIMOV, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich, dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; ASATUR, K.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; DAVIDOVICH, V.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; ALBUL, S.P., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; PAUKER, N.G., inzh.-gidrogeolog; OSTROUMOV, B.P., gidrotekhnik; ZAYTSEV, I.K., doktor geologo-miner.nauk; TOLSTIKHIN, N.I., prof., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk; REZNIKOV, A.A., kand.khim.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MERSHALOV, A.F., assistant; VOROTYNTSEV, V.T., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKOV, I.A., dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; KERKIS, Ye.Ye., dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; KHITROV, I.N., inzh.-geolog; BOROVITSKIY, V.P., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; RAVDONIKAS, O.V., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; ONIN, N.M., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; BASKOV, Ye.A., inzh.-gidrogeolog; NOVOZHILOV, V.N., dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; PEKEL'NYY, I.S., inzh.-gidrogeolog; NEVEL'SHTEYN, Yu.G., inzh.-gidrogeolog; BOSKIS, S.G., inzh.-gidrotekhnik; NIKIFOROV, Ye.M., inzh.-gidrogeolog; GATAL'SKIY, M.A., prof., doktor geologo-miner.nauk, nauchnyy red.; DOLMATOV, P.S., vedushchiy red.; GEN-NAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Hydrologist's handbook] Spravochnoe rukovodstvo gidrogeologa. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningr. otd-nie, 1959. 836 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
(for Reznikov).

(Hydrology)

ASATUR, K.G., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; SEVERIN, L.P., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

Calculating curved air ducts with continuous and regularly spaced outlets along their curve. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; gor. dele no.1: 101-106 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy Gornoj mekhaniki Leningradskogo gornogo instituta im. G.V. Plekhanova.
(Mine ventilation)

UTKIN, I.A.; ASATUR, K.G.

Distribution of turbine axial hydraulic load in drilling. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.7:13-16 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Turbodrills)

KLIMENTOV, Petr Platonovich; PYKHACHEV, Georgiy Borisovich; TOLSTIKHIN, N.I., prof., retsenzent; SHAGOYANTS, S.A., prof., retsenzent; DAVIDOVICH, V.I., dots., retsenzent; ASATUR, K.G., dots., retsenzent; NOVOZHILOV, V.N., dots., retsenzent; PAUKER, N.G., starshiy nauch. sotr., retsenzent; KRASIL'NIKOVA, N.P., ass., retsenzent; ABRAMOVA, S.K., otv. red.; SLAVOROSOV, A.Kh., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Dynamics of underground water] Dinamika podzemnykh vod. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 514 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Water, Underground)

ASATUR, K.G., dotsent

Evaluating the efficiency of breaking rocks with hydraulic
giants. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.5:3-8 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo
Znameni gornyy institut imeni G.V. Plekhanova. Rekomendovana
kafedroy teplotekhniki i gidravliki.
(Hydraulic mining)

ASATUR, K.G., inzh.

Effect of a boundary layer of fluid in the nozzle on vortex formation
in a jet. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 5 no.9:15-19 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
gornyy institut imeni G.V.Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy
teplotekhniki i gidravliki.

(Jets—Fluid dynamics)

ASATUR, K. G., dotsent

Some features of the function of pressure distribution of a
nonsubmerged jet on an obstacle. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor.
zhur. 5 no.8:30-33 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Leningradskiy ordenov Lenina i Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
gornyy institut imeni G. V. Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy
teplotekhniki i gidravliki.

(Jets—Fluid dynamics)

ASATUR, K.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

The problem of the shape of the hydraulic excavator connection
piece, Gidr. stroi. 33 no.11:48-49 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Excavating machinery)

ASATUR, K.G.

Experimental data used in calculating hydraulic giant jets. Zap.
LGI 47 no.1:65-74 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Hydraulic mining--Equipment and supplies)

ASATUR, K.G.; KUROCHKIN, N.N.; KAL'M, A.A.

Capacity of the fan drives of heating units. Zap. LGI 47 no.1:
92-95 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Mine ventilation--Cold weather operations) Fans, Electric

ASATUR, K.G., dotsent

Hydraulic calculation of hydraulic rock breaking. Izv. vys. ucheb.
(MIRA 16:9)
zav.; ger. zhur. 6 no.7:23-28 '63.

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Znacheni
gornyy institut imeni G.V.Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy teple-
tekhniki i gidravliki Leningradskogo gornogo instituta.
(Hydraulic mining)

ASATUR, K.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KOMAROV, V.B., prof., doktor tekhn.
nauk; KUROCHKIN N.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SEVERIN, I.P., dotsent,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Temperature of air heating in mine heating units. Ugol' 38 no.3:56-57
(MIRA 18:3)
Mr '63.

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. G.V. Plekhanova.

ASATUR, K. I.

Passing the water discharge through the turbine pipe system of a low head
hydroelectric power plant, Gidr. stroi. 21 No. 2, 1952

SO: MLRA. July 1952.

ASATUROV, A.A.; KOMAROVA, V.A.; RYBALKO, F.P.; VOLKOV, S.D.

Moments of plastic microdeformations. Fiz. met. i metalloved.
17 no.5:744-749 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova i Ural'skiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102320012-0

ASATUROV, Georgiy Borisovich; TRET'YAKOV, Feoktist Ivanovich

[Self-feeders for swine] Samokormushki dlia svinei. Moskva,
Ministerstvo sovkhozov SSSR, 1956. 22p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Swine houses and equipment)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102320012-0"

USSR/Farm Animals - Swine.

Q-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1957
Author : G.B. Asaturov, L.F. Reyzin
Inst :
Title : The Advantage of Feeding Dry Pigs from Self-Feeders
Orig Pub : Svinovodstvo, 1957, No 4

Abstract : On the basis of experiments with dry feed to pigs in self-feeders, established that feeding dry feed contributes a great deal to the efficiency of pig breeding. Recommendations are made for the organization of labor.

Card 1/1

ASATUROV, G. B.

USSR/Farm Animals - Swine.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2617 Q-5
Author : G.B. Asaturov, L.F. Reyzin
Inst :
Title : The Advantage of Feeding Dry Feed to Pigs from Self-Feeders
Orig Pub : Svinovodstvo, 1957, No 4, 33-39

Abstract : On the basis of experiments in feeding dry feed to pigs in self-feeders, established that this method contributes a great deal to the efficiency of pig breeding. Recommendations are made for the equipment of pigsties, and the organization of labor.

Card 1/1

ASATUROV, N.

7604 ASATUROV, N. Zapasnyye chasti k neftyanomu oborudovaniyu. Katalog. M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1955, 22 sm. (M-vo. neft. prom-sti SSSR. Gos. soyuznyy trest "Soyuznefteburmash remont")

Oborudovanie dlya bureniya skvazhin. Kryuki pod'yemnyye KRSH 2-130, 2K-130, 2KM-130, 1-KP-75 (Avt: Skripnik P., Lysekhovskiy P., Lapionov Ye, Bogdasarov, T. i Asaturov N.) 19,(5) s. s ill. 2.000 ekz. 1 r. 40 k
(55-4207) 622.323.0025 (085)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis, Vol. 7, 1955

SOV/137-59-3-5690

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 103 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Asaturov, S. A.

TITLE: Applications of Powder Metallurgy
(Primeneniye poroshkovoy metallurgii)

PERIODICAL: Tekhn.-ekon. byul. Sovnarkhoz Chelyab. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958,
Nr 7, pp 53-54

ABSTRACT: A survey-type paper on the application of powder metallurgy to the
fabrication of machinery, more especially at the ChTZ (Chelyabinsk
Tractor Plant). The author indicates several experimental
articles and parts of tractors (iron-graphite bushings, friction disks,
sealing washers), for which a fabrication-process technology was
developed by the powder-metallurgy laboratory of the plant.

I. B.

Card 1/1

ASATUROVA, K.Z.

ASATUROVA, K.Z.: "The organization of the pupils of a children's home in the light of the pedagogical ideas of A.S. Makarenko". Moscow, 1955. Academy of Pedagogical Science RSFSR, Inst of the Theory and History of Pedagogy. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No 45, 5 November 1955. Moscow.

ASATURYAN, A. A.

Sutures

Technique of sutures in anastomoses. Sov. med. 16 no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.
1952

SOV/124-58-3-2966

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Asaturyan, A. Sh., Yedigarov, S. G., Chernikin, V. I.

TITLE: The Laminar Motion of Viscous Petroleum Products in
Rectangular Heated Channels (Laminarnoye dvizheniye
vyazkikh nefteproduktov v pryamougol'nykh obogrevayemykh
kanalakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Akad. neft. prom-sti, 1956, Nr 3, pp 254-259

ABSTRACT: The article examines the plane steady-state laminar uniform flow of viscous fluid in an open channel with a heated bottom. The calculation is made in accordance with the Navier-Stokes equation, with separate consideration of the heated fluid moving along the bottom of the channel and the cold fluid moving along its upper part. At the interface between the cold and the hot fluids, the velocities and friction stresses are conjugated. An equation is obtained for the over-all discharge of the fluid. An explanation is presented of the equation obtained, and a numerical example is given.

Card 1/1

Ye. M. Minskiy

SOV/124-58-5-5433

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yedigarov, S.G., Asaturyan, A.Sh.

TITLE: Determining the Time Required to Empty Railroad Tank Cars of Viscous Petroleum Products by Gravity Flow. A Short Survey of Investigations Performed to Date. (Opredeleniye vremeni oporozheniya zheleznodorozhnykh tsistern pri samo-tehnicheskivyye vyzkikh nesteproductov. Kratkiy obzor sushchestvuyushchikh issledovanii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ufimsk. neft. n.-i. in-t, 1957, Nr 2, pp 219-233

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

- 1. Railroad cars--Performance
- 2. Petroleum--Handling
- 3. Plastic flow--Velocity

Card 1/1

*11-9-24/33
ASATURYAN, A. Sh.*

24-9-24/33

AUTHORS: Asaturyan, A. Sh. and Chernikin, V. I. (Ufa, Moscow)

TITLE: Laminar movement of a viscous liquid with a free surface inside cylindrical tubes. (Laminarnoye dvizheniye vyazkoy zhidkosti so svobodnoy poverkhnost'yu v tsilindricheskikh trubakh).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.9, pp. 137-139 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some of the known methods of calculation of pipelines with a free flow surface are excessively approximate (Ref.1) and experimental investigations in this field are also inadequate (Ref.2). In this paper an accurate solution is given of the problem of laminar movement of a viscous liquid with a free surface in cylindrical tubes which is based on the integration of the Navier-Stokes equation. The steady state movement is considered of a viscous liquid inside a cylindrical tube (Fig.1) with a radius R located at an angle ϕ to the horizontal; at the top the flow is limited by a free surface AB whilst at the bottom it is delimited by the immobile arc ACB of the tube. The OY -axis is assumed perpendicular to the free surface plane, the OZ -axis in the direction of the flow and the OX -axis perpendicular to the YOZ plane. The problem is

Card 1/2

24-9-24/33
Laminar movement of a viscous liquid with a free surface inside cylindrical tubes.

solved by utilising the results of Chaplygin, S.A. (Ref.3) using bipolar coordinates. The throughput capacity is expressed by eq.(16), p.138 and numerical results given in the Table, p.139, indicate that the maximum throughput capacity is obtained for a height to diameter ratio equalling about 0.85 of the flow. The throughput capacity in pressureless piping calculated according to the approximate method of Yes'man and Lobkov (Ref.1) is considerably lower than that obtained by means of eq.(16). Acknowledgments are made to Yedigarov, S.G. for his valuable advice and criticism of the paper.
There are 2 figures, 1 table and 4 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-11-12702

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika. 1958, Nr 11, p 111 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Asatryan, A. Sh., Yedigarov, S. G., Chernikin, V. I.

TITLE: Isothermal Flow of Viscous Liquids in Open Rectangular Channels
(Izotermicheskoye techeniye vyazkikh zhidkostey v otkrytykh
pryamougol'nykh kanalakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. neft. in-ta, 1957, Nr 20, pp 305-313

ABSTRACT: An examination of the problem of the laminar flow of an incompressible viscous liquid in an inclined rectangular channel. The solution is based on approximate equations of motion of the viscous liquid, in which all inertia terms and terms containing velocity terms that are perpendicular to the center line of the channel are disregarded; here we may from the outset consider $dp/dx=0$ in equation (4), which follows from (6). With this setup and with the boundary conditions assumed by the author, the problem coincides fully with the problem on the flow of a viscous liquid in a rectangular pipe examined by Boussinesq (J. math. pures et appl., 1868, Vol 13, p 377) and the solution obtained by the authors merely reproduces Boussinesq's results. In the conclusions the authors investigate the discharge formula obtained, which coincides with Boussinesq's formula, and compare it with other calculation formulas by means of numerical computation. Bibliography: 8 references. S. M. Targ

Card 1/1

ASATURYAN, A.Sh., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEDIGAROV, S.G., dotsent;
CHEBNIKIN, V.I., prof.

Subaqueous transportation of viscous petroleums in rectangular
open channels. Trudy MNI no.20:314-321 '57.
(MIRA 13:5)
(Petroleum--Transportation)

124-58-9-9854D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 55 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Asatryan, A. Sh.

TITLE: Some Problems of the Hydraulics of Pipe Lines (Nekotoryye voprosy truboprovodnoy gidravliki)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Mosk. neft. in-t (Moscow Petroleum Institute), Moscow, 1958

ASSOCIATION: Mosk. neft. in-t (Moscow Petroleum Institute), Moscow

1. Pipe lines--Performance 2. Pipe lines--Analysis

Card 1/1

SOV/24-58-7-20/36

AUTHORS: Asatryan, A.Sh., Yedigarov, S.G. and Chernikin, V.I.
(Ufa, Moscow)

TITLE: The Motion of Immiscible Liquids of Differing Densities
Along a Rectangular Open Channel (Dvizheniye nesmeshivayushchikhsya zhidkostey razlichnogo udel'nogo vesa po priyamougol'nym otkrytym kanalam)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7, pp 115 - 116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Oil floating on water is discussed; the solution given is exact for laminar flows in both liquids. Fourier expansion methods are used to give series which converge rapidly for the flows; one or two terms are adequate for practical purposes. A simple numerical example is used to show how much more rapidly a viscous oil can be transported in this way. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1957

Card 1/1

ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; PETROVA, L.N.

Pipelines under stress. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft i gaz no.8:97-105
'58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1.Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. akad. I.M. Gubkina i Bashkirskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Pipelines) (Strains and stresses)

ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.

Free heat convection near a horizontal cylinder in highly viscous media. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.6:55-61 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Bashkirschiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti, g. Ufa.

(Boundary layer) (Heat--Convection)

5.1230
AUTHORS:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Yablonskiy, V. S., Asatryan, A. Sh., Khizgilev, I. Kh.
The Turbulent Diffusion in Tubes
 TEXT: The differential equation (1) describes the concentration distribution of a component in the mixture (2) in a system of coordinates moved with the flow: $\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} - D \frac{\partial^2 k}{\partial z^2}$, D is the coefficient of diffusion. This differential equation has the form (2) in the mixture (1) describes the concentration distribution of two liquids in a tube. This difference from a probability investigation of time in concerning the presence of the tube, formula (11) at a certain instant of time in a certain part of the tube, formula (11)

$D/v = A Re^{2/3}$ is derived. Here v is the coefficient of turbulent diffusion, and Re is the Reynolds number. Generally, (12) holds: $D/v = f(Re)$. From the solution of equation (1) determination of the dependence of the turbulent diffusion coefficient according to formula (12), experiments were made by Kornilov, Frolov, Nechival', and others at the Laboratoriya truboprovodnogo transporta Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po pererabotke nefti (Laboratory for Pipe-lines of the Bashkirya Scientific Research Institute for Refining of Petroleum). In the experimental plant they had a tube-length of 44.6 m

Card 1/2

Card 1/2

Institute for the Refining of Petroleum

-mulae a
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out po pererabotke nefti,

institut po pererabotke nefti,

Khizgilev, I. Kh.

S/170/60/003/03/21/034
 B014/B007

ASSOCIA
to sum
deri and 1
Card 2/2

ASATURYAN, A.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHAMRAY, N.I., inzh.

Forced quasi-harmonic vibrations of piston pump valves. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 3 no.6:145-153 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti. Predstavlena kafedroy transporta i khraneniya nefti i
gaza Ufimskogo neftyanogo instituta.
(Pumping machinery--Vibration)

5.1230
245200

S/170/60/003/07/09/011
B012/B054 82235

AUTHORS: Asaturyan, A. Sh., Tonkoshkurov, B. A.

TITLE: Longitudinal Flowing of Highly Viscous Fluid Around a
Heated Cylinder

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 7,
pp. 106 - 111

TEXT: E. Pol'gauzen (Refs. 1,2) solved the problem of heat exchange on
the surface of a cylinder flowed around by a liquid along its axis, i.e.
for the case of longitudinal flowing around a plate. Here, the authors
write down, in cylindrical coordinates, equations (1) - (3) with the
boundary conditions (4), (5), and (6) of the axially symmetric boundary
layer in a nonisothermal longitudinal flowing around a cylinder in re-
duced quantities. It is pointed out that these equations can be solved
by accurate methods which is, however, connected with great difficulties
and extensive computing operations. Therefore, it is more convenient to
find the solution by means of approximation methods of the theory of
boundary layer. Equation (1) is transformed into the integral relation

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by L. S. Leybenzon (Ref. 3), and formula (3) into the equation for thermal conductivity of the boundary layer. Formulas (16) and (17), respectively, are derived for the mean coefficient of heat exchange along the cylinder length. These formulas were compared with the experimental data. A special installation was prepared for the experiments; it is briefly described. Table 1 lists the experimental results. Formula (18) was obtained on the basis of the evaluation of the experimental data. If the exponent of Re in this formula is rounded off to 0.5, formula (19) is obtained. For

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_{T_1}}} = 1$, formula (19) coincides with formula (16). On the basis of

experiments, Yakob and Dou (Ref. 2) obtained formula (20). The evaluation of the experimental data corresponding to the conditions of the paper (Ref. 2) gives formula (21). For

$\left(\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_{T_1}}\right)^{0.45} = 1$, formula (21) coincides with formulas (17) and (20).

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ν_1 and ν_{T_1} are the viscosities at a mean fluid temperature along the wire length and at the temperature on the wire surface. There are 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

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TCNKOSHKUROV, B.A.; ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; SVIRIDOV, V.P.

Electric heating of viscous petroleums and petroleum products.
Neft. khoz. 38 no.11:46-49 N '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Tank cars) (Electric heating)

ASATURYAN, A. S., TONKOSHIKUROV, B. A., and CHERNIKIN, V. I.

"On Interaction of Heat and Hydrodynamic Fields in a Flow with
Variable Viscosity of a Boundary Layer."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk,
BSSR, June 1961.

TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.; ASATURYAN, A.Sh.

Using Leibenson's integral relation for solving heat exchange
problems. Trudy NIITransneft' no.1:22-28 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Heat--Transmission) (Fluid dynamics)

ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.

Free thermal convection near a linear source of heat. Trudy
NIITransneft' no.1:29-41 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Heat-Convection)

ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; TONKOSHKUROV, B.A.

Heat transfer of a cylinder in laminar flow. Trudy NII Transneft'
no.1:42-49 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Heat--Transmission) (Laminar flow)

TONKOSHKUROV, B.A., ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; SVIRIDOV, V.P.

Methods for calculating electrical heaters. Trudy NIITransneft'
no.1:50-56 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Petroleum, Heating of)

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AUTHORS: Asaturyan, A. Sh.; Sviridov, V. P., and Boldov, N. G.

TITLE: The motion of a real liquid in conical tubes and nozzles

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo, no. 2, 1961, 60-64

TEXT: The authors have applied the method of similarity and dimensions (Ref. 7) for investigating the motion of viscous liquids in tubes of varying cross sections as opposed to Bernoulli's equation of continuity: $Q = \mu F \sqrt{2gH_2}$ (1), where μ is the discharge coefficient, F the cross section area, $F = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$, g the gravity acceleration, H the pressure under which the liquid flows. The difficulty in using the latter equation is said to be the correct determination of μ ; an analysis of the obtained experimental data in this work showed, however, that formula (1) can be used for a viscous liquid flowing through conical tubes, where the discharge coefficient μ is a function of the Reynolds number R . The latter relationship was derived by the authors in assuming that the created motion of the viscous liquid in the horizontal conical tube in each cross-section is determined by the interaction of forces of inertia, pressure and internal friction. These forces are characterized by the following parameters: Q , ΔP , θ , v , d .

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